Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 755.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1796. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

VIRGINIA:

In the House of Delegates, Tuesday, the 13th of December, 1796.

WHEREAS petitions have been presented to the General Assembly, from various parts of this commonwealth, praying for the establishment of some mode, whereby the present constitution or form of government should be revised and amended: and this Assembly, deeming it improper for them to act upon the case without a declaration of the public will respecting it, or totally to stifle the wishes of a part of their fellow-citizens:

Resolved therefore, That it be recommended to the good people of this commonwealth, to instruct their representatives in the next session of the General Assembly, upon the propriety of calling a convention for that purpose, and of ascertaining the manner in which the same should be carried into effect.

H. BROOKE, C. S.

December 13th, 1796—Agreed to by the House of Delegates.

JOHN STEWARD, C. H. D.

Extract from the Journal of the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES.

DECEMBER 10, 1796.

Mr. Pierce reported from the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's account, that the committee had met a committee from the Senate, in the treasurer's office, and according to order, examined the same, and had jointly agreed to the following report:

Your committee find, that at the last annual settlement of the treasurer's accounts, viz. to the 30th day of September, 1795, there remained a balance in the treasury of 88,412 dollars and 67 cents.

Your committee find also, that since the said settlement there hath been received, on public account, by Jacquelin Ambler, treasurer, the sums following, viz. On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1782, the sum of 4143 dollars and 52 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1783, the sum of 2772 dollars and 29 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1784, the sum of 2136 dollars and 54 cents. On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1786, the sum of 1236 dollars and 92 cents. On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1787, the sum of 690 dollars and 7 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1788, the sum of 2403 dollars and 41 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1789, the sum of 5135 dollars and 81 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1790, the sum of 6747 dollars and 1 cent: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1791, the sum of 1745 dollars and 26 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1792, the sum of 1974 dollars and 93 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1793, the sum of 5999 dollars and 42 cents: On account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1794, the sum of 77,595 dollars and 28 cents: And on account of the arrearages of the revenue taxes of 1795, the sum of 37,341 dollars and 66 cents. Also for the purchase of unappropriated lands, the sum of 77995 dollars and 32 cents: For the clerks of courts, the sum of 2377 dollars and 19 cents: From inspectors of tobacco, the sum of 10,992 dollars and 83 cents: From composition money on surveys, the sum of 347 dollars and 87 cents: For redemption of lands returned for the non-payment of taxes, the sum of 96 dollars and 8 cents: On sundry accounts, pages 144, 145 and 146, the sum of 39,162 dollars and 57 cents: And from the register of the land-office, the sum of 18,859 dollars and 11 cents. Your committee find also, that there hath been received on account of the arrearages of the certificate tax, the sum of 2914 dollars and 86 cents. All the aforementioned sums your committee find have been received by the said treasurer, from the first of October, 1795, to the 30th of September, 1796, both inclusive; amounting in the whole (including the balance which remained at the last settlement) to 385,080 dollars and 66 cents.

Your committee find further, that the said treasurer hath disbursed and admitted in discount, agreeably to law, to the amount of 220,425 dollars and 46 cents, as appears by the receipts to us produced; the corresponding warrants, after having been carefully examined and compared with the receipts, were burnt.

Your committee find also, that a loss has been sustained on the sales of public tobacco to the amount of 949 dollars and 47 cents, as appears by the statement hereto annexed.

Your committee find further, that the said treasurer hath admitted in part for one tenth of the arrearages of the land tax, as the law directs, of the bills of credit of the 18th of March, 1780, commonly called 1 for 40 money, to the amount of 88 dollars, which bills were produced to the committee, examined, and burnt.

Your committee find also, that the said treasurer hath admitted in discount, as the law directs, for the arrearages of the certificate tax, certificates and warrants for supplies, to the amount of 2587 dollars and 98 cents, as appears by the receipts to us produced; the corresponding vouchers, after having been carefully examined and compared, were burnt.

These credits being all duly stated, there remained a balance on the 30th of September, 1796, due from the treasury, of 161,029 dollars and 75 cents, as will appear by the general account hereto annexed. That the said balance was duly accounted for except the sum of 5 cents, the annexed certificate signed by the members of council duly authorised to examine the treasurer's office, will prove; to which certificate, and the accounts hereto annexed, your committee beg leave to refer.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premises, in the said county, on 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on the 10th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceased. by

LEWIS ROFFE,
WILLIAM STONE,
JOHN EDWARDS,
CHARLES HUTCHERSON,
EDWARD DODSON } Comm'rs.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 13, 1796 (co6*)

KENTUCKY LANDS.

SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with some Military Lands, of first quality, on Little Barren, for sale or exchange—Part cash, and the balance in property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. Daniel Dodson, High street, Petersburg.

October 10, 1796. eotf

By virtue of a decree of the county Court of Brunswick, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of January next,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the heirs of John Warren, lying in the counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, on the branches of Jenito creek. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond and security. THE COMMISSIONER.

December 8, 1796. 6*

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

For ready money, on the 2d Thursday in January, at Durell's Tavern in the town of Petersburg,

Several likely NEGROES,

BELONGING to the Estate of WILLIAM PRESLEY CLAIBORNE, deceased, to satisfy sundry debts due by said Estate.

Buller Claiborne, Executor.

Dinwiddie, December 17, 1796. (4*)

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina*

ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of Dr. Ternan's Stable last night,

A large Bay Horse,

5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, his right hind C'lock white, has a small lump on each shoulder occasioned by being gall'd with harness; he has been a waggon horse for several years; he was raised upon Granby creek, about 4 miles from Thomas Mooreslin's, in North-Carolina. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, on delivery of the horse, with the addition of 20 dollars for securing the thief.

JOHN M'DOWEL.

Petersburg, December 22, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleasant situation of which is so well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

The Land may be divided in such a manner as to suit the purchasers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be disposed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above stairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a small repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchase money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaser, and any reasonable credit given for the balance—but a generous discount will be made for all cash paid.

On the 4th Tuesday in January next, will be exposed to sale on the above premises, for one half cash, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of six months, with the plantation utensils—And for cash or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their separate demands shall be nearly or full paid.—Those who do not choose to be thus lenient, will please notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.

FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

Petersburg, December 26, 1796.

FOUND in the possession of a Negro a SADDLE that it is supposed was stolen. The Saddle has been lately new seated, and may be seen at the Printing Office.

On Monday the 2d of January, if fair, or the next fair day, will be HIRED at Mrs. Armistead's, in Blandford, for 12 months,

A number of Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of John Gilliam, jun. deceased. Bonds with approved securities, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required. The Slaves to be returned well cloathed.

EDMUND HARRISON.

December 23, 1796.

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Capt. EAMES,

Lying at Broadway; wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS.

Who have just received by said Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes—which will be sold very low. Also a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.

Petersburg, December 19, 1796.

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, on the corner of Bollingbrook street, where he is opening a very handsome and choice assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season—which he will sell on moderate terms.

Petersburg, October 10 1796.

John Renaud,

Has just received,

And has for SALE, at his STORE in OLD Street, a few doors below the Little Bridge,

An additional supply of the following

GOODS:

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads.
N. E. RUM in hogsheads and barrels.
French BRANDY in pipes.
Peach and Apple BRANDY in barrels.
Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Teneriffe WINE,
MOLASSES in hogsheads.
PORTER in hampers.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR. COFFEE.
Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea TEA,
PEPPER and ALLSPICE.
POWDER and SHOT.
NAILS.
Stone, Earthen and Glass Ware.
8 by 10 GLASS in boxes.
Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
PIPES in boxes.
Bar IRON and CASTINGS.
BACON. FIDDLES.
Long and Half BOOTS.
SHOES. Looking Glasses. OIL.
HONEY in demijohns. LAMPBLACK,
RICE. GINGER. NUTMEGS.
SALT. Loose and in Sacks.

ALSO, he has for Sale a small Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine and Fine Cloths, Coating and Halfthicks, Kendal Cotton, Flannels, Striped and Rose Blankets, Callicoes, Irish Linen, Rugs, Men's and Women's Stockings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ Cash given for Tobacco and Bees-wax.

Petersburg, November 3, 1796. tf

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street,

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, some of which are in small packages, to suit country stores, and will be sold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has also come to hand,

Sack and Loose SALT.
Best Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces,
Brown and Loaf SUGAR
Genuine Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of first quality.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (tf.)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

LONDON, October 18.

The following State Papers, of which we have received authentic copies by the Hamburg mail, appear to us of so interesting a complexion, that although they are not of a very recent date, we trust our readers will be gratified with a perusal of them.

Copy of a dispatch from Count Osterman, chancellor to the Empress of Russia, to M. D. Bulzow, Russian charge des affaires, at Madrid, dated Petersburgh, Dec. 25, 1795.

"SIR,

"The empress was already informed, through the public prints of the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the French, and the unpleasant sensations which this unexpected and disagreeable transaction had produced in her imperial majesty's mind, were greatly increased when this intelligence was confirmed by the minister of his catholic majesty. The empress however has, during the new connection which so happily subsisted between her, and his catholic majesty, met with too many opportunities of learning the true sentiments of that prince, not to be thoroughly convinced that the concurrence of the most imperious circumstances can alone have determined him to act in direct opposition to his principles. No doubt it has been to him a task infinitely hard, to enter into negociations with those, who with their own hands murdered the chief of his illustrious family, and to conclude a peace with those disturbers of the safety and tranquility of all Europe.—No one knows better than her imperial majesty to value, and appreciate all the difficulties and obstacles which his catholic majesty must have had to surmount, before he could prevail upon himself to adopt a measure, which, to all appearance, has been brought about through the most urgent necessity and the most threatening danger.

"Her imperial majesty being at a loss to account for the motives which can have determined his catholic majesty thus to insulate his interest from that of the coalition, cannot but persevere in the opinion, that notwithstanding this sudden change, his catholic majesty will continue sincerely to interest himself in the success of the operations of the Evangelic powers, and so far from throwing any obstacle in the way of the new measures which those powers may find it necessary to pursue, rather support them by every means the system of neutrality he may perhaps think proper to adopt, does not preclude.

"His catholic majesty cannot yet have forgotten the high importance of the cause for which the coalesced powers are contending; to restore order and tranquility, to lead the nations back to a sense of their duty, and to shield all Europe from the most dangerous infection. These are the important motives which have induced the Coalesced Power to unite their counsels, and exert their joint efforts, to render them triumphant.

"It is for this purpose that the three courts, have just now by means of a solemn Treaty of Alliance, strengthened the ties by which they were united. Their reciprocal interest is therefore so intimately connectedly and interwoven, and their determination so firm, that it would be impossible to obstruct the operations of one of them without forcing the others most warmly to embrace his cause. Of this description is especially the situation of her imperial majesty with respect to the king of Great Britain; so that in case of need, her imperial majesty would be obliged to assist and support him to the utmost extent of her power. But fortunately such connections subsist between his catholic majesty and the king of Great-Britain, in consequence of several treaties renewed in the year 1793, as can never cease to be dear to his catholic majesty, and neither the conveniency nor usefulness of which have been lessened by a change of affairs produced by the most imperious circumstances.

"This important consideration, in addition to that which proceeds from the favourable disposition of his catholic majesty towards the common cause, cannot but render her imperial majesty perfectly easy with respect to the conduct which his catholic majesty is likely to pursue. Her imperial majesty is of opinion, that it will be both candid and sincere, and it would be painful for her to suppose, that in any cause whatever his catholic majesty could favour measures, tending to obstruct and oppose the avowed purposes of the three allied courts.

"You Sir, will adopt the most proper means, officially to communicate to the ministry of his catholic majesty the honor of this dispatch, and to make it the subject of a conference you are to request of the Prince of Peace.

(Signed)

"COUNT OSTERMAN.

Translation of the answer of his Excellenc the Prince of Peace, to M. de Bulzow dated Santa Cruz, March 17, 1796.

"I have received your letter of the 22 of February, with a copy of the dispatch which you, Sir, have received from you court by the last courier from London, and must return you in answer, that the king, my master, has, with much pleasure learned the friendly terms, in which on the part of her imperial majesty has been acquainted with the close alliance concluded with the courts of Vienna and London, which certainly cannot have been the result of the circumstances, which existed in Poland at a time when the forces of her imperial majesty might have been employed at a point where, were rallied those of all monarchs who united for the preservation of their existence, and the mutual support of their rights. At that period the king, my master, gave the strongest proofs of his grief at the misfortune of a beloved cousin, and foresaw that his dominions were drawing near the universal corruption, which results from madness without bounds. He waged war against tyrants, but was unable to learn who they were, for he did not know, following the capricious dictates of their levity, who were the good Frenchmen that defended the cause of their king. He was only able to discern, that but a few victims of their sense and honor were his true adherents, who followed him to the grave. The desire of the king, my master, was however, so earnest, that notwithstanding the ill founded hopes held out by the combined powers, he prosecuted the most vigorous and most expensive war.

"There was no sovereign but the king endeavoured to prevail upon him, by the most advantageous proposals, to join his majesty; notwithstanding this request addressed to the empress at different times, since the last months of 1791, and during the year 1792, by M. de Galvez, Spanish minister in Russia, and M. de Zinowief, who resided in the quality at Madrid, but especially in October, 1792, and December, 1793, when M. de Amat, then Spanish charge d'Affairs at Petersburgh, and soon after M. de Oris, minister of his catholic majesty, had long conferences on this subject, the former with count Osterman, and the latter with count Besborodko. Notwithstanding all this there did not exist the least circumstance which promised an active co-operation on the part of the empress, nor does it appear that the occupation of Poland could have prevented her from co-operating in favour of the common cause. It was under these circumstances that the king, my master, no doubt from fear and apprehension of sinistrous consequences for his kingdom, resolved to make peace, convinced, that if he were left without assistance in the war, that support, which might be promised him for the attainment of peace, would prove still less efficacious. This is the true situation of Spain and his catholic majesty obliges himself to fulfil whatever he has promised for the benefit of the common cause, in which at the same time he must, for the future, decline participating in any measure, which has no certain and consistent object.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "The Prince de la Paz."

From an English Paper.

State of Crimes in the Metropolis.

The following statement is taken from a treatise on the police, by a respectable magistrate.

List of persons who are supposed to support themselves in and near the Metropolis, by pursuits either criminal, illegal, or immoral.

1. Professed thieves, burglars, highway robbers, pick-pockets, and river-pirates who are completely professyted, many of whom have finished their education in the hulks, and some in Botany bay.	2230
2. Professed and known receivers of stolen goods, of whom eight or ten are opulent.	60
3. Coiners, colorers, dealers, venders, buyers and utterers of base money, including counterfeit, foreign and East-India coin.	3000
4. Thieves, pilferers and embezzlers, who live partly by depredation, and partly by their own occasional labour.	8000
5. River pilferers, viz. fraudulent lumpers, scuffle-hunters, mud-larks, lightermen, riggers, artificers and labourers in the docks and arsenals.	2500
6. Itinerant Jews wandering from street to street, holding out temptations to pilfer and steal; and Jew boys crying "bad shillings," who purchase articles stolen by servants, stable boys, &c. generally paying in base money.	2000
7. Receivers of stolen goods from petty pilferers, at old iron shops, store shops, rag and thrum shops, and dog keepers—but in fact dog stealers, &c.	1000
9. Persons in the character of menial servants, journeymen, warehouse porters, and under clerks, who are entrusted with property, and who defraud their employers in a little way, under circumstances where they generally elude detection, established at about	3500
10. A class of swindlers, cheats and low gamblers, who are composed of idle and dissolute characters, who have abandoned every honest pursuit, and who live chiefly by fraudulent transactions in the lottery, as morocco-men, ruffians, bludgeon-men, clerks, and assistants, during the season, who at other times assume the trade of puffers, hawkers, and pedlars, horse dealers, gamblers with E. O. tables at fairs, utterers of base money, horse-stealers, &c.	7440
11. Various other classes of cheats not included in the above, but described in the body of the work.	1000
12. Fraudulent and dissolute publicans, who are connected with criminal people, and who to accommodate their companions in iniquity, allow their houses to be a rendezvous for thieves, swindlers, and dealers in base money.	1000
13. A class of inferior officers belonging to the customs and excise, including what are called supernumeraries and glutmen, many of whom connive at pillage as well as frauds committed on the revenue, and share in the plunder to a very considerable extent, principally from their inability to support themselves on the pittance allowed them in the name of salary.	1000
14. A numerous class of persons who keep chandler's shops for the sale of provisions, tea and other necessaries to the poor—the total number is estimated at ten thousand in the metropolis, a certain proportion of whom, as well as small butchers and others, are known to cheat their customers (specially those to whom they give a little credit) by false weights, for which, excepting in the parish of Marybone, there is no proper check.	3500
19. Servants, male and female, porters, hottlers, stable boys, and post boys, &c. out of place, principally from ill behaviour and loss of character, whose means of living must excite suspicion—at all times about	10,000
19. Persons called Blacklegs, and others professyted to the passion of gaming, or pursuing it as a trade, who are in constant habit of frequenting houses opened for the express purpose of play, of which there are at least 40 in Westminster, where Pharo Banks are kept, Hazard, Rouge, & Noir, &c. are introduced. Of these, five are kept in the houses of ladies of fashion, who are said to receive fifty pounds each rout, besides one eighth of the profits; seven are subscription houses; five have customers particularly attached to them, and thirteen admit foreigners, and every idle and dissolute character, who are introduced or known to belong to the fraternity of gamblers, where a supper and wines are always provided by the proprietors of the house for the entertainment of their customers.	200
17. Spendthrifts, rakes, giddy young men experienced and in the pursuit of criminal pleasure, profligate, loose, and dissolute characters vitiating themselves and in the daily practice of seducing others to intemperance, lewdness, debauchery, gambling, and excess stated at	3000
18. Foreigners, who live chiefly by gambling.	500
19. Bawds who keep houses of ill fame, brothel, and lodging houses for prostitutes.	2000
20. Unfortunate females of all descriptions, who support themselves chiefly or wholly by prostitution.	50,300
21. Strangers out of work who have wandered up to London in search of employment, and without recommendation, generally in consequence of some misdemeanor committed in the country, at all times above	1000
22. Strolling minstrels, ballad singers, showmen, trumpeters & gypsies.	1500
23. Grubbers, gin-drinkers, dissolute women and destitute boys and girls, wandering and prowling about in the streets and bye places after chips, nails, old metals, broken glass, paper, twine, &c. who are constantly on the watch to pilfer when an opportunity offers.	2000
24. Common beggars and vagrants asking alms, supposing one to every two streets.	3000
Total	115,000

PORTLAND, Nov. 17.

WITCHCRAFT!!!

The court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace for the county of York, were holden at Biddeford the last week. At this court an action was commenced on behalf of the commonwealth, against Eliza. beth Smith, and others, for an assault and battery on Elizabeth, widow. In the course of the trial it appeared, that in the month of October last, the complainant had been accused of *witchcraft*, and *not only her neighbours, but her relations had been so incensed against her, that she was obliged to fly to a neighbouring town for safety.* It seems that one John Hilton had, some time in October, become insane, and while in that state, accused the complainant of bewitching him. He said, that as he was a going home one evening, just before dark, the complainant appeared before him, and walked some time at about six yards distance; that he had an ox goad in his hand, which he held by the middle: that he presently perceived the goad to move through his hand; that when it had passed almost out of his hand, being persuaded that it was the complainant who was drawing it out, and that she did it by the power of witchcraft, he attempted to strike her, but instead of doing any injury to the complainant, he himself received a violent blow on the lower part of his back; that the blow gave him great pain, &c. Eaton Cleaves witness on behalf of the defendants, further testified, that till the time mentioned by Hilton, he had been possessed of a sound mind; that he then declared the complainant had bewitched him, and had ever since declared it. That the complainant had been requested to visit Hilton; and that while she was in the house he appeared to be much better, and talked very rationally; *that it was proposed to obtain some of her blood as an antidote;* and that she consented that *her blood should be shed.* But notwithstanding all this, it appeared in evidence that the *defendants had threatened her life, and said she ought to have been long ago in hell with the damned; and that they would let loose the man whom she had bewitched,* John Hilton, *to kill her.*

Whether they set him loose or not, is uncertain; but it is a fact, that he made his escape from the place where he was confined, and ran immediately to the house of the complainant; beat her violently with a stick, drove her out of the house, then seized her by the throat, and well nigh choaked her. While Hilton was striking and choaking her, one of the defendants, and niece to Hilton, cried out, "*kill her uncle John.*" It appeared also in the course of the trial, that other means had been used to kill her besides calling on "uncle John." The defendants had (to use their own expressions) "*tried projects.*"—This not having the desired effect, uncle John went in person. Many circumstances given in evidence were calculated to provoke laughter. But at the close of the trial, the subject assumed a very serious aspect. *The delusion appeared to be general,* and the ignorance of the people profound.

While the court was sitting, news was received that *on account of the trial in question, a house had been entirely demolished in the neighbourhood of the complainant.* His honour, Judge Wells, in an address to the defendants, endeavoured to convince them of the gross error into which they had fallen: and that the difficulties and dissentions in the neighbourhood arose rather from ignorance in themselves, than from witchcraft in the poor old woman.

The defendants were bound to keep the peace till June next, and thence to August.

SALEM, December 6.

We have in our possession a small paper entitled, *The New Star* printed for the purpose of making experiments, with a model of a printing press, on a new plan, lately invented by Apollus Kinsley, of Hartford, Connecticut. It is said, that although the press is by no means compleated, it puts the ink on the types, carries in the papers, and prints two sheets at a time, and will deliver them well printed, at the rate of more than *two thousand sheets in an hour!* by the labour of one person only!—The usual number of sheets printed, on the old presses, by the labour of two persons, do not exceed in general 200 sheets in an hour.

December 9.

Capt. Ellis Grant arrived since our last in 20 days from Martinique and St. Bartholomews. At Fort Royal, captain Grant saw Mr. Talbot, Agent of the United States for obtaining the release of American seamen from on board British vessels of war, who informed him that he had procured the release of several, some of whom captain Grant saw. Mr. Talbot appeared satisfied with the conduct of the British commanders, as far as he had seen in delivering them up, and declared that he had not made a single application that had been refused. A Stephen Croel, of Long-Island, state of New-York, who had been discharged from on board a vessel of war, came on board captain Grant at Fort Royal, but was shortly after taken sick and died—

Captain Grant saw his discharge, and a certificate for pay while on board the ship.

While captain Grant lay at Fort Royal, several Cartels arrived with prisoners from Guadaloupe—One of the prisoners with whom captain Grant conversed, said that of about 1900 that had been taken by the French, only 500 were then alive—The rest died in the French prisons in Guadaloupe.

The fleet, that we have had accounts of sailing from Martinique, had returned without performing any exploits whatever.

(The friends of the above deceased S. Croel, by applying to captain Grant, may receive the certificate entitling him to his wages.)

PETERSBURG, *Dec.* 30.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this commonwealth adjourned.

Appamattox river has for several days been frozen over, and we understand that James river is blocked up with the ice several miles below City Point.

The Free-Mason's of this Town celebrated the anniversary of St. John on Tuesday. In the morning a sermon was preached at the Mason's Hall, in Blandford, by the Rev. Mr. Syme, and a collection made for the poor. In the afternoon the brethren dined together, with their usual festive mirth and social glee—and this evening they have a ball at the Mason's Hall.

We have no further accounts of the votes of the Electors for President and Vice-President—we have heard from all the states except Tenessee, Kentucky and Vermont; the latter, it is supposed, will vote for Mr. Adams, which, with those he has already, will give him a majority for the office of President.

BAHAMAS.

House of Assembly, Nov. 15, 1796.

May it please your honour,

We are ordered, by the house of assembly, to return your honour the thanks of the house, for your honour's message of this day, and to inform your honour that the house having in obedience to your honour's recommendation, proceeded to the immediate consideration of the same, came to the following resolution, viz.

"*Resolved, That it be recommended to his honour the lieutenant governor, to dispatch two or more fast sailing vessels to some of the southern ports of the United States of America, and to the British ports in St. Domingo, to notify the scarcity of provisions at present prevailing within these islands, and that the house will make provision for the expences of the same. Also that certain bounties be granted upon all flour, corn, rice and peas, within a limited extent, as shall be imported into the ports of Nassau and Exuma, between the 6th day of December and the 5th day of January next, to wit:*

"*Eight shillings per barrel, upon the first thousand barrels of merchantable flour.*

"*Sixteen shillings per tierce, upon the first three hundred tierces of merchantable rice. And,*

"*Two shillings per bushel, upon the first five thousand bushels of merchantable Indian corn or peas.*"

By order of the house.

THOMAS ROKER, Speaker.

†‡† Those persons who were entrusted with Subscription Papers for publishing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requested to lodge them and the Subscription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Petersburg, in whose hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

December 23, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday the 24th instant, in this town, otherwise as I returned home, in Prince George,

A Red Pocket-Book,

Wherein was FOUR BONDS, for 67 l. 16 s. each, against Charles Gee; the first was dated the 5th day of October, 1796, and on demand the 25th of December, 1797—the second on demand the 25th of December, 1798—the third the 25th of December, 1799—and the fourth the 25th of December, 1800, and many other accounts too tedious to mention.—Whoever shall deliver the said book and papers to me, or the Printer, or Herbert Temple, in Prince George county, shall receive the above reward.

PETER TATUM.

N. B. I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading in any manner for the above mentioned bonds and accounts. P. T.

December 26, 1796. 3†

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouse, with two small houses adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, Dec. 28, 1796.

27 r

EDUCATION.

I HAVE now the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that I have engaged a Gentleman to assist me in teaching school. He comes well recommended; and, upon examination, seems well calculated to teach the practical branches of the Mathematics, viz Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Navigation, together with Book keeping and Arithmetic.

The several branches of Education, therefore, formerly taught in this School, will continue to be taught with that attention, which their great importance merits.

ANDREW SYME.

P. S. The terms of tuition for the languages, and the branches of education abovementioned, will be made known, upon application to the subscriber.

A. S.

Petersburg, December 29, 1796. (3)

December 27, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. John Osborne's stable, in Blandford, the 24th instant,

A Bay Mare,

Four years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, shod before, with a short tail, one hind foot white, small ears, trots and gallops. Whoever delivers the said Mare to me in Chesterfield county, shall be rewarded agreeable to their trouble.

tf ARTHER TRAYLOR, jun.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct 20, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bolling-brook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

John Taylor,

Copper-Smith, from Liverpool.

SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to observe, that the numerous orders on hand for strong copper WHISKEY STILLS, are in great forwardness, and as he imports the copper very strong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to stills in general, and equal to any imported;—the advantages of my improvements, to wit: a *broad bottom, wide neck, large cap,* and *free access* for the *vapour* into condensation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced.

A fresh, large, and general assortment of thick sheet copper, with breasts and bottoms, is daily expected. The treatise on distillation in general, is ready for the press, and will be dispersed to every purchaser.

I will sell my privilege in my patent right, to copper-smiths who may wish to use it, and will prosecute those who may attempt to infringe it, without my consent in writing. Due attention to all orders by post, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce, taken in payment.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14, 1796.

☞ Pewter worms will be supplied, if preferred to my patent worms. J. T.

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11*th day of November,* 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,

Against

John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,

Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Town of Petersburg, a negro fellow by the name of ANTHONY, a bright Mulatto, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, walks rather stiff in one leg, which I believe is his right, and has scars in his leg and thigh, where it has been cut for a white swelling. He has a variety of clothes, and some very good—I expect, as he has been accustomed to go by water, that he has made off by that means, and may probably be about Norfolk.—All masters of vessels are forewarned against employing him, or carrying him out of the state—he formerly was under the direction of Thomas Pollard, deceased, of Petersburg, who used to hire him out to go by water. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any goal, so that I get him again.

DANIEL ROBERTSON.

Lunenburg, November 28, 1796. 10t.

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.

Against

Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife,—Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,

Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 31*st day of January,* 1797, *at Cumberland Courthouse;*

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable crop negroes. Bonds payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear interest from thence if not punctually paid, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers. Mr Joseph Selden, will direct the sale, and is authorised by me to act on the occasion.

EDWIN BURWELL.

Richmond, December 8, 1796. tds.

NOTICE.

THOSE who were indebted to the late Hugh Hunter, at the time of his decease, are requested to make payment immediately, as the pressing applications of the creditors, prohibits my giving any indulgence—Such debts, or demands, as are not paid or discharged, on or before the first day of February next, will then indiscriminately be put in suit, and no other notice than the present will be given.

The creditors that have not made known their claims, are desired to give information of them, by exhibiting a bond or specialty if founded on such, or if on simple contract, by furnishing the particulars thereof properly authenticated.

JAMES BYRNE, the only acting Executor of H. Hunter, dec.

December 18, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the LIBRARY SOCIETY are informed, that the BOOKS ordered last spring, are arrived and ready to be delivered to the Members, at the Librarian Office, on the days appointed by the regulations of the Society.

Duncan Rose, Treasurer.

Petersburg, December 18, 1796.

THE annual general meeting of the Members of the Mutual Assurance Society, against FIRE on Buildings in this state, was held last Monday agreeable to the constitution, when the transactions of last year were laid before the Meeting, and approved of by the same—they proceeded and RESOLVED that the

POLICIES

Shall immediately be delivered to the Subscribers, against the Cashier's-General receipt, and that the Cashier General shall demand interest on all sums not paid before the 15th instant, December—after which they voted for their officers, when those that had acted last year, were unanimously elected.

The Delinquent Members are hereby earnestly requested to pay their respective Premiums—they will please to observe, that they are not insured until they have paid their Premiums, and must contribute to a loss that might happen to any that have paid.

WILLIAM F. AST.
Principal Agent.

Richmond, 6th December, 1796.

The principles of the above-mentioned institution, are founded on philanthrophy; they all join with an engagement to succour such of them as might be

WANTED,

AS a Housekeeper at Battersea, for the ensuing year, a woman who can be well recommended; wages will not be a material object.

Dec. 19, 1796.

PATRICK WHITE.

N. B. He wishes to hire six good coopers, and ten or fifteen stout negro men, as labourers, for one year. P W.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of William Jones, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 1st of February—That provision may be made to liquid the debts; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payments, as no longer indulgence can be given—If not, the debts will be immediately put into the attorney's hand.

WOOD JONES, Executor.

November 19, 1796. 6t. p.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensibly requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are once more requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and street, with all necessary out houses, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Christmas.

I will also rent the store in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weisiger, it is large, convenient and well adapted for carrying on business, and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately.

I will dispose of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

J. & E. Newcomb,

Have lately received, and now for Sale, at their STORE on Bolling-brook street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine CLOTHS.
Plain and Printed CASIMERES.
Coatings and Halfbicks.
Kendal COTTONS.
FLANNELS.
Striped and Rose BLANKETS,
An assortment HOSIERY,
CALICOES.
Irish LINENS.
Chintz SHAWLS.
Bandanna and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk, Cotton and Linen ditto.
And sundry other articles too tedious to mention,

ALSO, they have for Sale in the

GROCERY LINE,

West-India RUM.
Peach and Apple BRANDY.
CHERRY-BOUNCE.
Sherry, Port and Teneriffe WINE.
PORTER.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.
ALSPICE and PEPPER.
POWDER, SHOT, and SALT-PETRE.
4d, 6d, 8d, and 10d, wrought NAILS.
SALT, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be Sold low, for Cash, Corn, or Tobacco.

Petersburg, October 27, 1796. (tf.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d instant; a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring 5 feet high, long mane and tail, shod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horse, and no questions asked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

Three Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 30th of October last, a Mulatto Woman, named SALL, the property of Major F. MUIR, of Dinwiddie county; she is about 20 years old. Whoever will deliver said woman to me in Petersburg, or to Major Muir; or secure her in any jail so that her owner gets her again, shall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL LEE.

Dec. 15, 1796. (3w)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.

Yesterday afternoon the *House* of Representatives, (not the members, for the adjournment did not take place till after their return) went in sorrowful procession to present their answer to the President's most *gracious* speech. They went to put his modesty to the blush by the most fulsome adulation, and their own consciences at defiance by assurances to which the political conduct of many of them gave the direct lie. they went to express their approbation and admiration of an administration, which they had in many important instances *opposed*.

Fortunately for their feelings the *quiet* hour of two was chosen, when citizens generally dine. The procession moved *quickly* on; ready to tread on the heels of each other, they appeared desirous of avoiding the inquisitive eye of curiosity. They might have passed over the space between their own and the President's house with more celerity, had etiquette permitted them to take the *shortest way* and *best pavement* by Sixth-street; but the President, on his visit, had chosen Fifth-street, and, though the distance to his house was *trebled* by taking that road, they had poor souls no choice. One deviation from the President's rout struck a bystander, which to those who wish such ceremonies conducted with *perfect decorum* appears deserving of notice, that it may be corrected on a future occasion. The President when he came to the House took the *middle pavement*; the house *departing from the President's precedent*, chose the side.

Capt. Elliot of the Peggy left Bourdeaux on the 21st Oct. He states that preparations were going in for an invasion of England, and that the French on the Rhine had resumed offensive operations.

December 19.

The address reported in the House of Representatives, was from the fine pen of Phocion—Somebody talking of it said Mr. Sborrowed the leading ideas from *Gulliver's* address to the King of the *Struldburggs*—"May your Celestial Majesty, whose wisdom surpasseth all human understanding, out-live the sun, 11 moons and a half!"

When Mr. Parker asked what had become of Mr. Ames's patriotism during the revolution, he arose and said—*nothing* on that subject.

Mr. Parker stated in the House of Representatives on Thursday, that the brother of a member of that House had been impressed by a British press gang, and put on board a ship of war; that in consequence of a disorder incurred by hard treatment, he was discharged; that in his way from the ship, he was again seized by the same press gang, from whom he contrived to get loose, but in his flight was fired at and shot; death did not follow, he said, but it was not owing to British *tenderness*, nor to the *good effects of the treaty* that he was now alive! and still we are the *most free* and *enlightened nation*!

The object of the British party in this country is to irritate and machinate the French into direct hostility—an *alliance offensive* and *defensive* with Britain would be the necessary consequence; such an alliance would in the most effectual manner reduce us to our former condition of *British Vassals!* and undo all that France has done for us.

December 21.

The President seems to arrogate great merit to himself on account of his disinterestedness, and in this he no doubt includes his declension to serve again. The disinterestedness on this latter score is rather questionable for his unwillingness to be a can date seems to have arisen rather fr a consciousness that he would n be re-elected, than a want of ambi on or lust of power. It was well u derstood that many of the republ ans of the constitution were determined to give him opposition, and the nature of the United States promised success to the plan. Nothing was more easy than to make him a *Vice-President* by uniting the republican suffrages in favor of John Adams and subtracting even a few votes from him—He was probably apprized of the scheme, and to save himself from the mortification and disgrace of being superceded, he cunningly declined.—It may be thought singular, that John Adams, who is a professed aristocrat, should be preferred by republicans to George Washington; but an examination into the case will make the preference appear very plain and desireable. There can be no doubt that Adams would not be a *puppet*—that having an opinion and judgement of his own, he would act from his own impulses rather than the impulses of others—that possessing great integrity he would not sacrifice his country's interests at the shrine of party—and that being an enemy to the corruptions which have taken place by means of funding and bank systems, he would not lend his aid to the further prostitution of the American character—In addition to these considerations it is well known that Adams is an aristocrat only in *theory*, but that Washington is one in *practice*—that Adams has the simplicity of a republican, but that Washington has the ostentation of an eastern bashaw—that Adams holds none of his fellow men in slavery, but that Washington does. Considerations so imperious could leave no hesitation on the minds of *republicans* to which of the two to give the preference—The difference is immense and no friend to republicanism would hesitate one moment in giving a preference to John Adams.

(Aurora.)

ALARMING!

On Sunday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a fire was discovered in a back framed building of Mr. Cresse's in Market-street, between 6th and 7th streets. From every circumstance it is indubitable that this fire was kindled by some incendiary with a design to spread a conflagration. A small quantity of straw was placed under two pieces of board, the sides of a wheel-barrow—the straw was set on fire by a coal, and when discovered was in a blaze, the boards were much burnt.

The fire it appears was brought in two pieces of leather which were found near the spot. A timely discovery prevented in all probability much mischief.

The New-York papers by this day's mail, say it is probable that Edward Livingston, Esq. is re-elected a member of Congress.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to appointment, Dr. Rush delivered his Eulogium in the Presbyterian Church, in High street, on the late Mr. Rittenhouse. The Doctor commenced his Oration with an account of the birth of the great philosopher whose eulogy he was about to make, and proceeded to give an account of the material transactions of his life, till he came to the awful period of his death, in all which he found occasion to pay the highest tribute of

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feelings of a Friend. The Church was exceedingly full, but very attentive. The President of the United States, the Members of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State, the foreign Ministers, the Philosophical Society, Medical Students, &c. were a part of the auditory on this solemn and affecting occasion.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms;—

ALSO,

DYES.
Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice-Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM.
Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium.
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,
Patent Ball,
Plush Brushes for ditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Waters,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 18s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST-I Rum,
N. E. ditto,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Soap,
Loose and Sack Salt.
Powder and Shot,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves.

Also a small invoice of COTTON CARDS assorted—the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

For SALE at this OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North-Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes, &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other Specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

October 10, 1796. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other Specialties, belonging to the said Company: And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

October 10, 1796. tf

TRANNSYLVANIA LANDS.

THOSE who are desirous of purchasing shares in Henderson and Co's grant, on Ohio and Green rivers and from North-Carolina in Powell's Valley, may hear of a person willing to dispose of the same, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. For Cash the lands will be sold a great bargain, and titles immediately signed.—Also 50,000 acres of rich green swamp land for sale, at and near Waccamaw river, in Brunswick county, North-Carolina.

December 16. cog.

FOR SALE,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, belonging to the estate of Thomas Fletcher, deceased, viz.—Part of a lot marked in the plan of the town, No. 59, which said Fletcher bought of H. M'Niel.

Lot No 53, on the left hand of the road, leading from Harding's store, over Pocahontas bridge.

A lot of ground on Water-street, 15 feet in front, beginning at the east corner of No. 54, and running southerly to River-street.

Apply to

HORSBURGH & KENNAN.

Petersburg, December 12, 1796. tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high; just docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

AUG. DAVIS.

Richmond, November 22, 1796.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the outstanding debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of further indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

BLANK BONDS, Sold here.